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Their Hazy Sense of Duty

IT IS ONE curious thing in human nature that folks nearly always wait until some long standing wrong or abuse reaches past the danger point and makes conditions acutely critical, or until some long expected catastrophe takes place, before acting in accord with their established and deliberate judgment to correct matters. We go to war to settle some dispute infinitesimal in its gravity beside the horrors of authorized slaughter. We enforce the building laws and rearrange exits and stairways from public halls only after a few hundred people are crushed and burned to death in a house which has been the subject of frequent warnings. We make a great show of disarming criminal characters after there has been a general killing. We raid a few evil resorts after some well known young person gets caught in the snare, the latest victim of a long line of victims that went to their doom unnoticed. And we allow labor disputes to go from bad to worse, little by little, with the inevitable drift into disorder and multiplied loss to workers, employers, and general public, when a reasonable attitude with ordinary firmness adopted early in the game would bring about readjustment peaceably with a minimum of loss and annoyance.

In Phoenix they are floundering, as is generally the case when matters reach such a pass as to precipitate a strike of employees of a public utility company. Public officials are evidently afraid to take a step that might prove unpopular in a political sense. The right and wrong of the case are lost sight of when politicians spend their time worrying about the effect of this act or that, on the vote of some precinct or group of voters.

The street car company in Phoenix is trying to run cars, in spite of the strike, but police protection is withheld. The mayor and council try to unload all responsibility on the police chief, and the chief refuses to take the responsibility. The company asks that special officers be deputized, and nobody in authority seems to want to say the word. The company tries to run cars manned by office employees and the few wageworkers who remain loyal to the company, and the unruly element, either sympathizing with the strike or just hunting trouble, smashes the company's property, assaults motormen and conductors, and prevents service.

Then the state corporation commission steps in and gravely cites the railway company to "appear and show cause why it is not rendering safe and sufficient service." The corporation commission further chooses this particular time to order the company to build a mile of new double track to the state capital. And the labor unions are objecting to any move by the company to import workmen or to protect its own property by special officers—called "gun men" by the union element backing the strike.

The Phoenix street railway company deserves and receives little or no public sympathy. Its policy for many years has been exceedingly backward. The company has aroused opposition by its mossback policy, among the best elements of the population. The car service has been very poor, the rolling stock old and wholly inadequate, track extensions resisted, and a general policy of "do nothing until forced to it" has prevailed. Consequently nobody in Phoenix is shedding many tears over the plight in which the company finds itself, and the company's side of the dispute as to wages and working conditions is lost sight of; whatever merits the company's position may have are apt to be overlooked because the people are in a mood to jeer, and they are willing to put up with some annoyance for a while merely so as to enjoy seeing the company squirm and expiate in part its accumulated sins of omission and commission.

But such a condition cannot last long. There is bound to be increasing disorder for one thing, and for another thing the transportation service of a city cannot long be interrupted without causing serious loss and inconvenience and tempting the public to take things into its own hands. The Phoenix problem is going to resolve itself down to first principles before long, and then, unless a spirit of compromise prevails, there will have to come a definite clash between law and lawlessness, between public order and incipient anarchy.

There really ought to be no hesitation or difference of opinion among public officials or the general public, as to the duty and right of the constituted authorities under such circumstances as those prevailing in Phoenix. The curse of it is that petty politics is always allowed to complicate, in the early stages, such a situation, making way for the growth of unhealthy public sentiment, clouding the true issues, promoting arrogance of the disorderly elements present in every community, resulting in unnecessary loss and damage to private property, and prolonging the interference with traffic and business.

The duty of public officials under such circumstances reaches as far as their lawful rights, and their lawful rights authorize them to maintain public order at all costs, and to restore public order at all costs whenever the public order is disturbed. The duty of the city government is to protect with its police power every lawful occupation and law abiding citizen. The street railway company pays taxes, in heavy sums annually, and one of the first considerations is that police protection shall be at all times afforded. Now, in the time of supreme crisis, police protection is withheld and the city government sidesteps responsibility.

There is no need, as we have said, to waste any sympathy on the company in this case; but the situation presents a crisis of infinitely greater importance than the fortunes of any particular corporation, because it involves a great principle, always true, always right, and unchanging, but too often overlooked or antagonized: the fundamental principle that there is never any excuse for mob violence or for the destruction of private or public property in connection with a labor dispute, and that the first duty of any government, whether city, county, state, or national, is to crush the disorderly elements, restore public peace, protect life and property, and enforce the supremacy of the law, wholly irrespective of persons, and without a moment's hesitation on account of political considerations.

With this principle there must be no compromise. When any group of men, armed or unarmed, defies government and takes a stand in direct opposition to public peace and order, or engages in the destruction of property or in assault upon persons, that group thus places itself in the position, temporarily, of outlaws, and must be dealt with as such, until the supremacy of law shall have been restored.

Weakness on the part of public officials at such a time invariably leads to grave trouble, and brings no credit or appreciation from anybody. Disorderly elements have supreme contempt for weak officials, and the orderly members of a community are driven to take measures of self protection. Loss ensues that might easily be averted. Crimes follow fast upon official incompetence and weakness under such circumstances.

The very first duty incumbent upon executive officials of a local government is to maintain order, peace, and safety. This duty must be fulfilled impartially, promptly, and vigorously. When a city government confesses its inability to protect its citizens in pursuing their lawful business (as a street car company in running its cars) it concedes that a state of insurrection or anarchy exists for the time being; and a city that once gets a reputation of promoting or tolerating disorder in connection with labor disputes is avoided by capital and industries, and attract only the worst element of wage workers, the professional agitators who thrive on lawlessness.

One-Sentence Philosophy

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

(Chicago News.)
Singers are like loan sharks—always taking more than they are worth.
It's a waste of time to talk about "making good." Get busy.
The more the merrier—but this doesn't apply to troubles.
Most of the easy jobs in politics come more than once.
Folks who fall in love at first sight learn to believe in second sight.
It's awfully hard for a man to apply his sense of humor to his own case.
If a woman knew how she looks while running to catch a car, she wouldn't.
The seamy side of life is much like the other side with the polish rubbed off.

JOURNAL ENTRIES.

(Topeka Journal.)
Don't make light of the man who wears whiskers—admire his courage.
As a general rule, the average child will rule unless the rule is applied.
Even if you are burning your candle at both ends—don't make light.
"Don't burn your bridges behind you" also applies to the custom of giving away your business.
Do not complain of the man who is singing—he is his own enemy.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

"You never hear of a wealthy bachelor being run over by an auto."
"That's so; I wonder why it is."
"To a man who is used to dodging mothers with marriageable daughters, dodging automobiles is child's play."
—Houston Post.
"Ever lose a surgical case?" "Nope, I thought I was going to lose one once, but it came out all right." The patient came near dying, eh? "Oh, he died. But his heirs paid for the operations."
—Houston Post.
"I started out with the 'L'Heart and 'Ingenook,' a magazine for the home."
"But you dropped that?" "Yes, nobody had any homes in my section. So now I publish the 'Fireless Cooker,' a magazine for the flat."
—Louisville Courier-Journal.
GLOBE SIGHTS.
(Acheson Globe.)
A giggling girl carries the merry sunshine into too far.
Every small town boy is convinced that the traveling men are the true plutocrats of this useful universe.
Isn't a bad idea to bear the Irishman's burden?
"I don't complain of the man who is singing—he is his own enemy."

"Six Men Forward!"

A Short Story.

"MAY the Lord protect you while in you are away, brothers Bernhard, and may you soon return safe and sound," said the prior cordially to a young man in lay clothes who stood before him.
That his dress was a disguise was quite evident, for everything about the young monk betrayed his profession.

In May, 1871, the commune held its wild orgies in Paris. The streets were barred by barricades and the churches and public buildings were in constant danger of destruction. The talliers were a smoking heap of ruins. The mob was master and priests and monks were no safer than outlaws, so it was small wonder that brother Bernhard was afraid, as he was about to carry an important message to a house at the other end of Paris.

As he was leaving the monastery the thought struck him that his rosy might betray him, and that it would perhaps be better to leave it in his cells, on second thought, however, he kissed the rosy and put it back in the pocket of his coat.
To avoid suspicion he sauntered along as if in no particular hurry. He had a vivid realization that his acting was very poor, and when he met a crowd of half-intoxicated hoodlums he hurriedly crossed the street and took refuge in the nearest doorway.

It was a long while before he ventured out again. As he turned a corner there confronting him was a barricade. He turned quickly and was about to run when one of the men on the barricade signaled him to pass. He walked past the one end of the barricade where a narrow opening had been left and suddenly found himself surrounded by a score of workmen in blue.

"Vive la liberte! Vive la commune!" they shouted and compelled him to remove his disguise. He begged them to let him go but they only laughed and cursed.

In a few minutes they had torn his clothes from his body and put him into a blouse. He was given a gun and placed in the most exposed place on the barricade.

All afternoon and evening he stood there thinking only of how to get away. At midnight he received a ration of bread and brandy. He was not relieved as he had hoped. Evidently the men were expecting to be attacked by the regular troops and in his heart brother Bernhard prayed that these heroes who had just fought and bled for their country might be victorious and liberate the beautiful city from the howling mob.

His prayer was heard. On this glorious day in May Paris was liberated. The troops captured one barricade after the other, some without meeting any resistance some after long and bloody fighting. Law and order had been restored and the reign of terror of the commune was over.

In a great hall in the Conciergerie a few hundred men from the barricades were huddled together. They were not to be taken before a court martial as the fact that they had been captured armed in hand was sufficient death warrant.

Among these men were brother Bernhard and the soldiers for whose victory he had prayed were now to be his executioners.
Everything had happened so quickly that he had no time to say a word. The hated gun and the bayonet were thrust back to his beloved monastery, where the brethren were anxiously awaiting his return.

The men were grim and silent and occasionally he heard the monotone command of an officer: "Six men forward!" Nobody refused to obey this order, though it meant death.
The only innocent man among them was struggling to control his fear. He was trembling with terror and his forehead was wet with cold perspiration. He could not bear the thought of dying the death of a martyr but of a common criminal.

His conscience did not trouble him, he had committed no sin, but a voice within told him that he had acted the part of a coward. If he had been a worthy servant of the Lord he would have refused to put on the blouse or touch the gun.

The sound of each new volley in the courtyard increased his anguish. How many were there still ahead of him? When would his turn come? How many minutes had he left in which to live?

It was an easy death of course, far better than to die from a long sickness, but he was afraid to die young as he was.

At last he found himself in the front rank. Another volley. Then a short silence and the officer's deep voice: "Six men forward!"

Brother Bernhard's pale lips moved and he cried: "I am innocent!"
His companions stared at him in surprise. The officer looked up.

"I am innocent," brother Bernhard repeated. "I was caught when on my way with a message from the prior to St. Martin's monastery, and forced to carry the gun after they had taken my coat away and put me into a blouse. I have not fired a single shot."

"Have you any papers or messages?" the officer asked.
"No, but if you will send to St. Martin's or to our other house in Rue Traversiere."

"We have no time for that," said the officer, "Six men forward!"

Every hope was gone. Brother Bernhard felt that he was about to faint and his hand against his heart. But when he saw that his comrades instinctively had concealed it at his bosom when they tore away his clothes he pulled it out and held it up high.

"Here is my passport," he cried.
The officer smiled. He felt sure that not another man in the hall had a similar passport.

"Step forward," he commanded. "Six men forward!"

Sweet Sounds

By Walt Mason

What charming sounds, when I'm in bed, the summer midnight brings! Upon the roof of yonder shed the spotted tomat sings; he does not need a music book when this his soul he vents; he sings by ear, and Melba look like 27 cents. All mournful is the omelet's lay, and fraught with grief and pain; he seems to mourn a vanished day when he was not insane; his thinking song of olden ways strikes a responsive chord, and so I throw cast-iron bouquets lit with the sword. And then my neighbor's yellow pup takes up the weird refrain, and splits the midnight down and up with romantic strain. He has a voice of power and range, his technique moves the soul; as I love art, it isn't strange I toss him chunks of coal. And when the howl-vow simmers down, and needed slumber takes, a silence broods upon the town for maybe seven shakes. And then the early rooster brings his message clear and shrill; he rises on his roost and sings "The Sword of Bunker Hill." Ah me, the energy he throws into that martial strain! I feel it clear down to my toes, and then back to my brain. I'd like to land him, pretty quick, a nosegay that's in style; alas, a man can't throw a brick for more than half a mile! Copyright, 1913, by George Matthew Adams.

ABE MARTIN



A Balkan blouse'll offset anything a girl gains by wearin' low heels. The world gets better every day—then worse again in th' evenin'.

Islands War on Disease

Philippine Bureau of Agriculture Is Successful in Improving Crops.
By Frederic J. Haskin

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.—One of the most important agencies of the Philippine government is the bureau of agriculture, which was created in 1901. The scope of the bureau includes the collection and dissemination of useful information on the agricultural resources of the islands, the improvement of methods of cultivation and the practicability of introducing new and valuable agricultural products, the introduction of new domesticated animals now found in the islands, particularly the reduction of the diseases of livestock, and in general the promotion and development of the agricultural resources of the archipelago.

The first director of agriculture was E. L. Loomis, who served for two years. He was succeeded by C. W. Nelson, who, after four years, was succeeded by George C. Nesom, to whom the great success of the bureau is due. Dr. Nesom served seven years as assistant director and seven years as director of agriculture, resigning to go to the United States. The present director of agriculture is Frederic W. Taylor, a noted horticulturist of New York.

One way by which the bureau hopes to get practical results is through the establishment of small demonstration farms in different provinces, in the equipment and management of which the bureau and the provinces will cooperate. They will be established as the funds become available until finally there will be one in each of the 21 provinces.

Stock farms are maintained at Alabang, near Manila, at Caraga, in Trinidad, in the Benguet mountains, and at Carota, at the Iloilo tobacco station. The bureau is trying to improve the habits of the natives in the raising of swine. Good results have been had from the Chinese animals and their crosses as compared with the native rural range grames. They also have been successful with Indian cattle. Public livestock breeding and livestock exhibits have been a feature of the past two years.

Campania Against Diseases. The bureau has been up against many stinging propositions such as animal diseases, drouths and pests, but the greatest of these has been animal diseases, such as rinderpest and surra. Rinderpest has raged in the islands for nearly 200 years, statistics from such fish times are incomplete, but it is known that the insects made by this disease among the carabao, which is the only work animal of the Philippines, were terrible, and a fight of 10 years ago, the bureau of agriculture has not wholly succeeded in stamping it out.

Rinderpest is an internal disease, the disease of which never has been discovered in cattle not owned in the Philippines but also in India, Egypt and South Africa. The Philippine government spent thousands of dollars for several years in inoculations, an expensive serum laboratory was built and the bureau of science was provided with increased facilities for the manufacture of serum.

This policy began in 1902 and was abandoned in 1912 when wholesale quarantine was tried. In 1910 over 8000 animals, including 1000 head of cattle, were inoculated with rinderpest serum, which was made. The quarantine system which is now used has been very trying and fruitful of great hostility on the part of the people. In 1911 it was necessary to call on the army for assistance and at one time Philippine scouts were on duty. However, the difficulty remains as at once as the strict quarantine is withdrawn a single infected animal may enter the entire district making it necessary to do the work all over again.

Loss 10,000 Animals Yearly. In 1911 contagious pleuro-pneumonia was discovered in cattle imported from northern Australia. These animals were imported for meat purposes and it appears that the disease has been permanently introduced in the islands. All importation of cattle from northern Australia was stopped and through the modification of the order, several miles from Manila, out in the bay. The bureau had to face and solve this problem. It is safe to say that the islands lose annually 10,000 animals, mostly carabao, through rinderpest, surra, a foot and mouth disease, glanders and anthrax. This veterinary division consists of one Filipino and one American veterinarian, 223 Philippine livestock inspectors and a few other specialists.

Increasing Forest Crops. The division of agronomy is conducting experiments of great practical value under the direction of C. M. Conner, a horticulturist of South Carolina. For instance, in the matter of forage alone results have been obtained which will save the islands thousands of dollars every year. The bureau secured the services of professor C. V. Piper, of the United States department of agriculture. He worked in the islands many months, visiting many provinces, and introducing a number of new forage plants. His investigations and those made by local agronomists showed that satisfactory forage could be grown in the islands at a cost that will enable the producer to market it for a lower price than that paid for the imported article.

Crops were raised by irrigation at the Alabang stock farm to such good advantage that the government expects within a few years to raise all its own forage and thus save a large sum to the Philippine taxpayers every year. In fact, the time seems not too far distant when the army, the largest single consumer of imported forage, will be able to supply its daily feeding wholly with hay raised in the Philippines.

Experiment With Corn Meal. Research experiments with a substitute for imported grain have also been conducted at the Pandacan forage factory. Experiments with corn meal are also being made, so that in time the farmers of the islands, with this valuable assistance, will produce a large part of the food which is annually consumed in the islands. Extensive experiments with imported sugar cane are being made. The quality of Philippine sugar is fairly satisfactory, but milling operations are still so crude that very low grade sugar is produced, consequently the bureau is doing all it can to develop the local cane and to encourage the importation and use of modern sugar machinery as well as combating the pests which attack the cane.

Improve Grade of Fiber. For many years the bureau has been doing great work in regard to fibrous products, such as hemp and manila. Hemp, perhaps the greatest product of the islands and one possible of tremendous development, has been studied with great care since 1903. Because of defective methods of cleaning and spinning for Swatow, the quality of fibrous products is below standard grade. The work of persuading growers to produce a better quality of fiber is being done, and the quality of Philippine sugar is fairly satisfactory, but milling operations are still so crude that very low grade sugar is produced, consequently the bureau is doing all it can to develop the local cane and to encourage the importation and use of modern sugar machinery as well as combating the pests which attack the cane.

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To Improve Human Race

Day Will Come When Its Propagation Will Be Under Strict Law, with Religion to Aid Science.
By Ella Wheeler Wilcox

THAT day is not as near, yet such a day must come, a day when the propagation of the human family will be under as strict a law as the breeding of fine fowls or blooded stock, with the additional element of religion to aid science. Fine animals are bred by science—the science of careful selection and wise mating. But it requires more elements to produce a splendid specimen of the human family than a perfect animal. Fine feathers make fine fowls, and tender flesh and certain productive and salable qualities complete the well bred fowl.

The high-bred horse needs fine points, speed and carriage. But the perfectly bred human being, such as we would wish to see, would be mentally equipped and morally endowed, as well as physically developed, and all these traits should be equally balanced.

The man of stunted or deformed body or giant proportions, the aemic or the morose, the over-sensitive and self-indulgent, the material-minded or the spiritual bigot, are all the products of bad breeding. Ideal race—the coming thoroughbreds—will be men of good stature and strong, healthy, intellectual, and all the attributes of a well-balanced and ambitious to work together toward the betterment of this beautiful world.

Science will establish laws and parents will abide by them. No criminal, no diseased person, no drunkard, will be allowed to marry. No one who is not a good parent will be permitted to have children. Before a marriage license can be procured, in that day to come, a competent physician will examine the couple and decide whether the parties are proper people to become parents. This will lead to the preparation of men and women for marriage and parenthood—the most important occupation of life.

Women will be guarded and protected before the birth of children and taught the wonderful import of parental duty. Men will be taught to be an expectant mother, and the child will be welcomed with rejoicing and reared as carefully as he was born.

Women Will Be Carefully Guarded. This was done in the days of old Greece, but women were not allowed the intellectual freedom which is hers today, and the world was more cruel and possessed less scientific knowledge.

In the next hundred years, science is to make marvelous religious progress, only known now to the few enlightened minds, universal facts, and that will help men and women to go about the preparation of their children, and human beings with reverence and patience.

The time will come when it will seem a matter of surprise to the denizens of the earth that diseased and vicious people were ever allowed to produce offspring. Meantime let mothers remember how much they can do today by keeping their children lifted and their hearts full of love for the unborn child they are molding, and let them think, therefore, they become wives of the manner of men, they are choosing for the fathers of their children.

Every well-born child which comes into the world today will help along that time of which Miss Stickle writes that the world still is a better place, nearer and nearer, when men and women shall realize what it means to be a parent. (Copyright, 1913, by American Journal-Examiner.)

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